

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1742.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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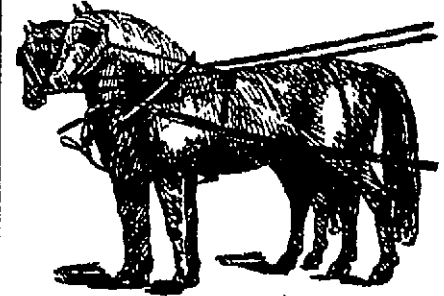
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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO

DEAR SIR:—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Music Concert Company.

The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument.

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Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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CUBAN BELLIGERENTS.

Bill to Recognize Them in the Senate.

PASSED BY REPRESENTATIVES.

Speech by Senator Hale—Opposed to Recognition—Reminders of War Times—Spain's Treatment of United States—Friendly During the War.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Another stirring chapter in the Spanish-Cuban controversy was added by the Senate today. Many Senators indicated a desire to be heard on the subject, and the conference report accepting the House Cuban resolution went over until tomorrow. In anticipation that the last stage of the Cuban question would be reached today, the galleries were besieged by the greatest crowd since the session opened. All of the public and reserved galleries were filled to overflowing with long lines of anxious people standing in the outer corridors, eager to gain admission. The diplomatic gallery was occupied by Ambassador Patenotre of France, Ministers Mendonca of Brazil, Hatch of Hawaii, Baron von Ketteler of the German Embassy, Messrs. Ho and Chung of the Chinese Legation, and many of the secretaries, attaches and members of the legation households. The bright costumes of the ladies of the diplomatic circle and the rich silken robes of the Chinese diplomats gave a touch of bright color to the animated scene.

The speech of the day was made by Senator Hale of Maine, in vigorous opposition to the resolutions and to the offensive interference of the United States in foreign questions. The Senator declared that the spirit of militarism was abroad in the land; that our course involved the possibility of war, with all its dreadful consequences. Hale brought up the kindly action of Spain at the time of our civil war, when British-built privateers were prevented from remaining for any length of time in Spanish ports; and when American prisoners were aboard they were released by Spanish orders.

A dramatic incident occurred when Hale offered to read the statement of Minister de Lome of Spain, calling in question the accuracy of some of the statements made by Senators Sherman, Morgan and Lodge concerning Spanish atrocities.

Davis of Minnesota quickly objected to the reception of a document from a foreign minister not formally transmitted. Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan and Teller added their protest in the same direction. For a time there was some confusion and prospect of a serious conflict, but the serenity of the debate was restored by Davis withdrawing his objection. It is expected that the debate tomorrow will continue to have an animated phase.

Hoar offered a resolution today postponing all action on the Cuban question until April 8th. This resolution will come up under the rules tomorrow and may form the basis of opposition to an adoption of the House conference report. Another resolution by Hoar was adopted, calling on the President for all available information on the Cuban subject.

TO CONTINUE FIGHTING.

Change in Italian Ministry Does Not Mean Peace.

ROME, March 8.—Signor Saracco today declined the responsibility of forming a new ministry, while the attempt to form a Saracco and Rudini combination also failed. Finally the task was undertaken by General Ricotti. King Humbert conferred with General Ricotti at 7 o'clock this evening, and charged him with the formation of a cabinet. The result was a cabinet made up as follows:

Marquis di Rudini, Premier and Minister of the Interior; General Ricotti, Minister of War; Signor Brin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Perazzi, Minister of the Treasury; Admiral Racina, Minister of Marine; Signor Guicciardini, Minister of Finance, and Signor Granturlo, Minister of Justice.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily News correspondent at Rome wires as follows: The choice of General Ricotti (as Minister of War) shows that the King's ideas have prevailed in favor of reopening an offensive campaign in the autumn after the rainy season.

To Arrest Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON, March 9.—On the Stock Exchange today South African securities were flat, owing to a rumor that Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, and co-administrator with Earl Grey of the territory of the British South African Company, had been arrested.

It was admitted by the police authorities that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Rhodes, charged with complicity in the importation of arms into the Transvaal territory for use against the authorities of that republic.

No Sugar Bounty Increase.

BERLIN, March 7.—It is possible the sugar bounty bill will not pass the Reichstag, as even the agrarians are not unanimously in favor of it. The feature of the bill to which objection is

made is a proposed increase in the consumption tax of from 18 to 24 marks. It has been repeatedly stated in the Reichstag that higher bounties would simply cheapen German sugar in America and England at the expense of Germany.

CAPTURED AT LAST.

After Many Years' Work a Moonshiner is Rounded Up.

Very Smooth Customer at the Business—His Small Cabin Among the Bushes.

The police authorities of Kaneohe have scored a triumph in capturing the famous okolehao-maker, Kluse, who has more than once succeeded in evading the authorities.

Yesterday afternoon a posse of ten policemen, in command of Sheriff Pahia, marched up to the mountains at Waiahole and straight to the headquarters of the German moonshiner, Kluse.

Upon arrival at the place Kluse met the officers and refused at first to listen to the Sheriff, who demanded admittance. A little firmness soon brought the moonshiner to terms, and the posse marched into the dwelling without further parley.

The officers were more than elated over the capture of five gallons of okolehao, a distilling outfit, and two Winchester rifles already ready for use. The liquor was found under the floor of the house.

The little 10x12 dwelling of Kluse is situated in the most mountainous region of Waiahole, about three miles from the Government road, and is hidden among the dense growth of bushes.

For many months the authorities have sought to catch Kluse by sending "informers" to buy okolehao, but the moonshiner was upon every one of these occasions too shrewd to be caught in a trap. He simply refused to sell anything to any one from Waiahole, not harriving even his most intimate friends. But Kluse never failed to find a market for his liquor, for schooners plying between the place mentioned and Honolulu brought up all of it, which of course found ready sale among the natives. The fact that Kluse refused to sell any of his liquor at Waiahole made it a most difficult case for the authorities to cope with.

When Kluse was captured his wife was with him, and as a last resort he offered the same old excuse, namely, that the liquor was for his own use.

He was put under arrest and taken to jail, and after a preliminary hearing will be brought to Honolulu.

WHERE'S THE MAUNA ALA.

Sailed From Puget Sound November 9th.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 9.—General alarm is manifested for the safety of two vessels, one bound to and one from Puget Sound, whose masters are well and favorably known along the Pacific coast. The Hawaiian bark Muna Ala Captain William Smith, which sailed from this port November 9th, laden with a cargo of lumber valued at \$6,000, is long overdue at Port Adelaide, Australia. The vessel is well insured, staunch, seaworthy and in the charge of an experienced and skillful shipmaster, who is thoroughly familiar with the ocean between Puget Sound and the English colonies in the South Pacific.

He made a wager with another shipmaster, Captain Rasch of the German bark Bertha, which sailed for the same destination nineteen days later, with lumber, and was determined to make a quick voyage, for which the Mauna Ala is noted on the Pacific ocean.

The Bertha arrived at Port Adelaide February 11th, and reported experiencing severe gales during the entire passage. The Muna Ala was a faster sailer, and was manifested for her safety. Captain Smith has visited the Sound annually for the last eight years in the same vessel.

The O. S. S. Australia had a very stormy trip to San Francisco according to late dispatches—storms and heavy seas were encountered throughout the voyage.

Last season Ike L. Hall, druggist of West Lebanon, Indiana, sold four gross of Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says every bottle of it gave perfect satisfaction. For sale by all druggists and at all wholesale houses. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents H. I.

MEANS RETALIATION. IN THE LEGISLATURE.

California Wine Producers and their Actions.

INCREASED DUTY ON WINES.

Fears their Business Will be Ruined. A Bluff from Liquor Men—Reciprocity Treaty Must Go—Discrimination in Favor Japanese Saki, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—

There is much agitation over the news that the Hawaiian Legislature, now in session, proposes to place a prohibitory duty on California wines.

Last fall they had an intimation that such a course was to be taken and prepared for agitation at Washington for retaliation, but promises were made which induced them to remain quiet. Now, however, information has reached them which induces them to believe they have been duped, and the steamer which sails today for Honolulu will carry a demand for an immediate explanation, with a threat of attack on the Sandwich Island sugar industry if the reply be not satisfactory.

Under the present Hawaiian tariff, California wine is charged 15 cents a gallon. It is now proposed to increase this to 30 cents a gallon on all wine of less than 14 per cent. alcohol, and to 50 cents a gallon on all wine above that alcoholic strength.

As nearly all the wines sent from here are sweet, containing about 20 per cent. of alcohol, they would have to pay a duty of 50 cents a gallon. The viticulturalists of California have had great difficulty in resisting the inroads of Japanese sake, which pays only 15 cents duty, and realize that if the proposed increase of over 200 per cent. is added to their product it will be driven from the Hawaiian market and the sweet-wine trade be effectually destroyed.

The warning has been given that if this is carried out the people of California will not rest until they have secured the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, whereby Sandwich Island sugars are benefited several million dollars annually, while the United States and California, it is asserted, gain nothing in return. The wine men say they were led to believe that California wines would be placed on the free list, but if they are to be cut off entirely, a bitter fight against the reciprocity treaty will be commenced in Washington and conducted to the bitter end.

J. R. JUDD HONORED.

Member of Yale Crew to Go to England.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—The members of the Yale crew who are going to Henley were taken before Walter Camp this afternoon, and each under oath attested that he was an amateur. Affidavits were made and will be sent to England. The documents were signed by the city clerk. Following is the list of those who will go across the water.

Ralph W. Tready, D. V. Sutthin, Fred Conoley, Stuart Patterson, P. C. Campbell, George Langford, Payne Whitney (New York), James L. Rogers, J. C. McLaughlin, G. T. Marsh, D. L. Rogers, J. L. Hitchcock, L. H. Simson, Philip Bailey, Alexander Brown (Philadelphia), William N. Beard, J. Wheelwright, T. W. Miller and J. R. Judd.

J. R. Judd is the son of Chief Justice Judd of Hawaii. He is a member of the class of '97 and has won many honors in athletics during his college course.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Delegates to Pan-American Congress to Meet at City of Mexico.

Hawaii has been invited, through the Foreign Office, to attend the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in the City of Mexico in November next. This is the second congress of this character, the first having met in Washington, D. C., in 1893.

Matters of an interesting nature to the medical fraternity are discussed, and an interchange of views on topics connected with the profession has brought beneficial results. There will be seven subjects up for discussion at this session.

Short Sessions Held Yesterday.

SOME PRIVATE INFORMATION.

Mr. McCandless Withdraws Objection—Discussing Attorney-General Department Appropriations—The Butchers Not to be Interfered With.

Eighteenth Day.

FRIDAY, March 13

The Senate began business at the usual hour. After prayer by Chaplain Peck, and reading of the minutes by the Secretary, President Wilder announced that Senator Holstein would take ex Senator Nottley's place on all committees.

The bill for Appropriations from Current Accounts came up for second reading, the items under the Attorney-General's department with the report of the committee being the only ones which had not been acted upon. The items were considered separately, the first being \$30,000 for incidental and criminal expenses. Senator McCandless asked that this item be explained more fully. The Attorney-General said that the criminal business was increasing as was shown by the report of the Chief Justice, and that there were other matters of expense which he could not make public, but had been brought before the committee. Senator McCandless continued his objections whereupon there was a little scene enacted, which, although not particularly dignified, was effective. The Attorney-General left his seat, went to where the Senator was standing and engaged in a whispered conversation for about two minutes. Senator McCandless cracked a smile and remarked, "I withdraw my objection, Mr. President." The item then passed by unanimous vote. The item for Detective service, passed at \$16,000 as recommended by the committee, also \$8000 for support of the Citizens Guard.

The report of the committee on Dr. Rodgers' salary was accepted and the item was included in the bill as Compensation for Secretary of the Labor Commission, \$280.

The bill as a whole then passed the second reading and went to the Printing Committee for revision.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Lyman introduced his bill for setting apart lands of Hilo for public purposes. This was read the first time and referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Schmidt reported from the Committee on Accounts. The bills appropriated amounted to \$1,180 35, and included \$150 expenses of the Fall Road Commission and \$51 30 for the Audit Act Commission.

Under suspension of the rules, Senator Brown presented a report from the Judiciary Committee on the Attorney-General's bill relating to the appraisal of damages. The substance of the report is as follows:

"The object of the bill is to do away with the trial by jury in cases involving the improving or closing and opening of highways on an appeal from the decision of the commissioners deciding the value of the improvements, and passing such matters or appeal to the Supreme Court, in which court trial would be without the intervention of a jury. This trial by jury was given appellants in 1892.

"The Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii was adopted in 1894, two years after. Section 3 of Article 8 of the Constitution contains the following provisions in relation to trial by jury: 'The right of trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolable, except in actions for debt, etc.' Under a strict construction of this provision of the Constitution your committee are of the opinion that the Act is unconstitutional, and therefore recommend that the bill be laid on the table."

A motion to table the matter was carried.

The communication of the Auditor-General was referred the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Minister Cooper explained that his combined report regarding Japanese and Chinese immigrants was ready, except for a few details which would be attended to during the day.

The following resolution was sent from the Senate for the consideration of the House:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Whereas, It appears by the accounts in the office of the Marshal that there is an amount of \$564 37 unaccounted for in the accounts of that office, which shortage occurred before the year 1892, and before the incumbency of the present Marshal or his clerk, and through no fault of theirs, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Hawaii, that the Marshal of the Re-

NEWSPAPER INQUIRY 1997-1998

AUDLEY COOTE'S CABLE

Conference With the Ministers
Saturday.

HIS PROPOSITIONS DECLINED.

Wants to Act For This Government.
A Cable From Japan—No Subsidy
and no Guarantee—The Two Bills
in Congress—Passage Doubtful.

Sir Audley Cooke, promoter of cable schemes, was a through passenger on the Monowai, returning to the colonies after a three months' stay in Washington, D. C., in the interests of the company he represents.

During Saturday afternoon he was closeted with Ministers Cooper and Smith at the Hawaiian Hotel, and the cable proposition between the United States and Hawaii was taken up and discussed from every point of view. The



SIR AUDLEY COOTE,
Cable Promoter.

result of this conference was not entirely satisfactory to Sir Audley. He continued on his journey by the Monowai at midnight Saturday. Before leaving he gave the Advertiser reporter a twenty minutes' interview.

In response to a question he said:

"I have been at the capital, as you no doubt know, working in the interests of a cable line from the United States to Japan, via Honolulu. There are two bills now in the hands of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. One of them, Colonel Spalding fathers. But, I regret to say, those bills clash to such an extent that I am afraid nothing will come of either of them.

"The presidential convention will be held in June, and Congress will adjourn before then, and will not convene again until December."

"Did you gain the impression, Sir Audley, that Congress is really anxious to have a cable built between the islands and the main land?"

"Yes! The members are more or less anxious, but there is so much just now of an international character which, in their opinion is of greater importance and requiring more immediate attention.

"A dozen or more members, when urged to give the cable bills some attention, asked me if I considered a cable to Hawaii of greater importance to the United States than the Nicaragua canal or the Cuban revolution. The fact is Hawaii is so far from the seat of government in the United States that I imagine it will take almost continual prodding and reminding on the part of your Minister Hatch to keep the fact that Hawaii is in the march of progress, and that a cable is one of the essentials of success, in the minds of members.

"On the part of the Republican members of the House and Senate there is an apparent aversion to taking on any outside responsibility at the close of the Democratic administration. The Democratic members devote their time to foreign affairs of a character outside cable matters.

"There is not a member of the committee in whose hands the cable measures now rest who knows anything about cable building, nor is there an individual, firm or corporation in the United States engaged in laying cables; so that if the Spalding or any other measure passes it is likely they will have to have the cable laid by others than people of the United States."

"You know, of course, that the preference of this government is for American enterprise and capital to bring the building of the cable to Hawaii to a successful completion."

"Quite well do I know it, but the anti-English feeling does not exist as strong here as it does in the United States. And let me ask you whether it will make any difference to the masses whether the means of transmitting business messages, or news for that matter, is the result of American brains and money or English brains and money. Or for the matter of that, suppose it is divided, conceding the brains and enterprise to America and the money from England. Do you imagine that the individual who receives a cable order for a thousand pounds' worth of goods or machinery over a cable line built with British gold would decline to fill it because the capital was not from the United States?"

"Or do you think for an instant that the people who read their morning journal at the breakfast table would decline to gaze on the telegraphic dispatches to or from Hawaii because American dollars were not used in the construction of the line? I hardly believe that to be the case. This is an age of sentiment to a certain extent, but

results are the first thing in matters for public weal, and sentiment follows at the heels.

"I realize this anti-English feeling and to overcome it so far as we were concerned in the United States, I offered to build the cable and to insert a clause in the contract that if at any time the Government of the United States wished my company would turn over the entire plant to it on a notice of thirty days.

"If Colonel Spalding's bill passes, I will build a cable from Hawaii to Japan without costing the Hawaiian Government a dollar, and if this is accomplished the cable between here and the United States will be a success, because 60 per cent. of the messages now going from the United States to the Colonies and the Orient by the way of England will come this way. If the Spalding cable is built we will lay one from Brest to New York, a distance of 2,500 miles. That, however, will be carried entirely with French capital.

"Eighteen months ago we completed a line to New Caledonia. We contemplate the construction of a line from there to Japan, and we hope to have one to Hawaii, thus giving us a circle of the globe.

"My company wired me to waste no more time at Washington, but to get to Japan and do what can be done there. I will have a fortnight at home, and will then leave for Tokyo. I hope to get through my business there in time to leave for Bern, Switzerland, to attend a convention of directors of international cable companies which meets there in May.

"I may say this—that my company has stopped asking for subsidies; we now work under a guarantee of the interest on the capital of the company. If the interest should amount to ten thousand pounds sterling a year, we allow the Government free privileges to that amount. But if it should happen that the profits of the company were sufficient to pay any portion of the interest, after running expenses were met, then the Government pays only the deficit, while they still retain the free privilege of cablegrams to the full amount of the guarantee.

"Our company is willing to send messages between San Francisco and Honolulu at 25 cents per word; to other points beyond, \$1.25 per word. Government messages, free for all time. Press messages, one-half the rates charged on the Atlantic cables.

"I hope," said Mr. Coote, "that the Government will consider our proposition favorably. Mr. Hatch told me it was really the only reasonable and satisfactory offer they had as yet received, and Colonel Spalding was of the same opinion."

One of the Ministers was asked yesterday the nature of Mr. Coote's proposition. The reply was that he first asked for a letter to the Japanese Government authorizing him to act for the



PROF. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ,
The Famous Naturalist.

Hawaiian Government in matters pertaining to a cable between the Hawaiian Islands and Japan. Failing to secure this he asked for a letter authorizing him to negotiate with Japan, on terms stated by him, for the construction of a cable between the two countries. This was also refused, and he then asked for a certificate granting him an exclusive franchise to land a cable from Japan to some point on Oahu. This was also refused.

The Ministers do not feel that the power to act in the cable matters granted them by the last Legislature goes beyond the making of contracts.

Sir Audley Coote's plan to link the islands with a cable and connect all with a trans-Pacific line may not be successful.

A Deserved Promotion.

Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. have opened a branch store at Lahaina, Maui, and placed Mr. Conrad Theel in charge. Mr. Theel has been connected with Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. six years and is thoroughly acquainted with mercantile affairs. By strict attention to business the new manager has won the respect and confidence of his employers. While the many friends of Mr. Theel are pleased at his deserved promotion, they regret the departure of an exceedingly jovial spirit.

A canvass among the druggists of this place reveals the fact that Chamberlain's are the most popular proprietary medicines sold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, especially, is regarded as in the lead of all throat troubles, and as such, is freely prescribed by physicians. As a cough medicine, it is also unexcelled, and most families with young children keep a bottle always handy for instant use. The editor of the Graphic has repeatedly known Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to do the work after all other medicines had failed. The Kimball S. D. Graphic. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle in all drug stores and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

GREAT BARRIER REEF.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz Goes to
Explore It.

PACIFIC CORAL FORMATIONS.

The Famous Naturalist on Monowai.
A Five Months' Tour—In the Interests of Science—Vessel Chartered at Brisbane—His Companions.

Among the passengers to Brisbane by the Monowai on Saturday was Prof. Agassiz, the director of the Harvard College Museum. The Professor is en route to the Colonies to study the structure of the Barrier reefs from Brisbane to Torres Straits. He is accompanied by his son, who will act as photographer; Dr. Woodworth, instructor of natural history at Cambridge University, and Mr. Meyer, an advanced student of Harvard.

Prof. Agassiz has chartered a big steamer to meet his party at Brisbane, and after their implements and machinery are on board will proceed direct to the field of their labors.

In a conversation with an Advertiser reporter at the Hawaiian Hotel Saturday night the professor said:

"I have made a pretty thorough investigation of the reefs in the Atlantic ocean, and it is my intention now to take up the same work in the Pacific ocean, beginning with Australia. I was here in Honolulu about ten years ago and examined the reef around this harbor.

"We will arrive at our work on the Great Barrier reef late in the summer, or perhaps it will be early autumn on that side of the equator, and it will be pushed through the winter, which for our investigations is the most suitable time of the year. We will be absent perhaps six months, and it will depend entirely upon the dates of the departures of steamers whether we return home via Honolulu or go around the other way.

"When will we finish? I cannot tell when it will be, for I want the investigation of the Australian reefs to be

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FRED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nununu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 124.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Water Motors and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash & Kainit

High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

FOR RENT

— THE —

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

— IN THE —

von Holt Block

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Dimond. For particulars, apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Von Holt Block.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

Importers

Hardware

— AND —

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

We wish to call your attention to the following goods just received from England:

Sheet Zinc,
Bar Iron,
Anvils,
Fence Wire,
Hydraulic Jacks,
Rain Gauges,
Hubbuck's White Lead,
Hubbuck's White Zinc,
Sauce Pans,
Tea Kettles,
Fish Hooks,
Dog Chains,
Chamois Skins,
Razors, Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise.

Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 881.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

HEADS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street, - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

LEWIS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers

111 FORT STREET

Telephone 240.

P. O. Box 29

COLDS, COUGHS,

INFLUENZA,

SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

45¢ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu:

Hollister Drug Company, Ltd.



POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND BRONCHITIS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND OUTRAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

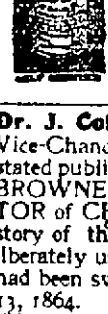
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPS COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu:

Hollister Drug Company, Ltd.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

General Commission Agents,

Corner Fort and Queen Sts., Honolulu.

Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR
TUESDAY - MARCH 17, 1896

The present crop of prospective matrimonial affairs in the society circles gives promise that the "last leap year for eight years to come" will be a memorable one.

Prof. PAUL HART of Johns Hopkins University recently delivered a lecture on "The Site of Paradise," in which he comes to the very sensible conclusion that no one knows where Paradise was. In referring to the language first used upon the earth, he says that nearly every representative of the modern languages has lodged a claim on the original tongue, while some to smooth the matter over suggest that God spoke in one European language, was answered by Adam in a second, who spoke to Eve habitually in a third and was addressed by the serpent in a fourth.

DISPATCHES from the city of Mexico state that the Central and South American republics are only waiting for the United States to take positive action, before recognizing the Cuban insurgents. Such a move on the part of Mexico gives promise of stirring up more or less internal strife as the leading banks and many mercantile houses are controlled by Spaniards. It is becoming more and more apparent that the United States Congressmen have it in their hands to precipitate or put an end to a vast amount of political trouble in the western hemisphere as well as Europe.

It is a significant fact that the rioting in Spain, resulting from the action of the United States Congress in the Cuban affair, is abetted by the republicans who are bitterly opposed to the present policy of the Spanish government. Although there can be no question of the Spanish hatred for the Americans, the leaders of the turbulent element are working to make the situation as uncomfortable as possible for the ruling party. They have never favored the Cuban campaign and seem willing to risk a war with the United States in order to accomplish the downfall of the present regime.

PROBABLY no American author has come done more to educate the patriotic spirit among the young people of the United States than Charles Carleton Coffin, who died in Boston the early part of this month. Beginning as a war correspondent four months after the Civil War broke out, he followed the Union army in all the important campaigns and earned a reputation for himself and the Boston Journal, with which he was connected from the first. When the war was over he gave up newspaper work and turned his attention to the publication of a series of books in which he gave a graphic and popular description of leading events in American history. Although Mr. Coffin wrote many books for "grown-up" people, he gained his lasting reputation by his books for the boys and girls, in which he told the story of the war.

Judging from the newspaper report of the threats of California wine merchants, it would appear that they have spoken without considering just what they were talking about. In the first place, they complain of the loss of trade due to the importation of Japanese sake, and then enter a protest against any increase in the tariff. They seem to forget that Hawaii as well as the United States has a treaty with Japan, and that it is impossible to place a prohibitory tax upon sake and let in California wine, of the same grade free. If the wine merchants of California would expend their energies in bringing about such a change in the reciprocity treaty as to give absolute free trade between the

United States and Hawaii they would accomplish something worth talking about. Furthermore, before making assertions about our proposed laws, they should look into the question more closely to see if, on the whole, California will be the sufferer from increased tariffs.

PROBABLY the most scathing criticism ever passed upon the financial manipulation of a President was spoken by Benjamin R. Tillman before the United States Senate during the latter part of January. As a willing tool of corporation interests, Mr. Tillman placed President Cleveland in a position which there could be no mistaking. Senator Tillman has been dubbed a blackguard by his enemies and even his friends have suggested that possibly he went too far. At the same time the fact that the men representing Tillman principles are on the increase in American legislative bodies is a feature well worth noting. The cry of the radical enemies of corporations was first confined to labor organizations. It soon reached State legislatures and is now heard in the national Congress. The grip of corporation interests is bound to be loosened, although it may require the destruction of one of the great political parties to bring about a crystallization of men honest in their desire to carry out the work.

WHEN the Germans celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their union in a strong empire, the principal Socialist organ of Berlin characterized the history of the last twenty-five years as follows. "1. A twenty-years' Kulturkampf against the Catholics. Exceptional laws against a third of the population. 2. Twenty-five years of persecution of, and twelve years exceptional laws against, a party comprising a quarter of the nation. 3. Thousands of years' imprisonment inflicted upon the advocates of the people's rights. 4. Taxes doubled and tripled. 5. Army doubled, police tripled. 6. The poor man's thousand millions of marks spent for barracks, rifles, guns and swords. 7. Eight thousand millions in the shape of protective duties and other privileges given to a ruling minority from the pockets of the people. 8. The press gagged. 9. The people's confidence in justice shaken. 10. The universal suffrage endangered." Many of these sentiments would do justice the Opposition party of this country. There seems to be no end to the terrible pictures some classes can draw—and at the same time the Government they berate continues to live and prosper.

The remarks of "Tourist" upon the hotel question are not without their timely features. It would certainly be far better for a new hotel to be located in the suburbs of the city, where extensive grounds would be available, also sea bathing and picturesque features attending proximity to the ocean. But the great barrier in the way of carrying out such a plan is the lack of available property at the present time. There are magnificent hotel sites almost anywhere along Waikiki beach, but the land, so far as we are able to ascertain, cannot be obtained at prices which hotel promoters could meet without jeopardizing the success of their scheme. Should they care to make the radical move of going back into Nuuanu valley or the vicinity of Punchbowl or Tantalus, the land could be obtained at a reasonable figure, and the climate and scenery could hardly be improved upon. But in this case the question of transportation—a serious item in Honolulu—comes into account. The erection of the hotel, recommended by our correspondent, would require the investment of more than \$100,000 and it would in time attract more tourists. It is a matter which depends on the amount of money the merchants are willing to invest and how long they are going to allow the city to be without an electric railroad to shorten distances. A hotel a little outside the city limits would undoubtedly be preferable if it can be reached easily.

FREE SCHOOLS.
The Educational Committee of the House met the members of the Board of Education Monday and evidently showed that it was desirous of informing itself properly upon educational matters. While the matters of the Board are under consideration it would be well for the House to consider the anomaly of Government pay schools. All Government schools should be and certainly the High School should be free.

Every one, no matter what his social or monetary standing, should be free to enter the High School. To make the High School, or any other Government school a pay or "select" school savors rather of monarchy than of Republicanism. It tends to establish or foster a little fifty cents a week aristocracy. The idea of "select" school has its distinct influence on the rising generation. What should be inculcated by the Government schools is that all men are free and equal. But if at the outset of its career a child finds that in the eyes of its rulers, all are not equal, but that the ability to pay fifty cents a week gives it a supposed advantage over its fellows, a very improper object lesson is being taught.

The pride of an infant Republic, such as this, fashioned on the lines of this is, supported by the men and women this is, should be to have its highest public educational institutions free to every class of its citizens, no matter of what social position, no matter how rich or how poor they may be in purse. This and this only justifies the support of the High School by public funds. The present Legislature should see to it that such an anomaly in the public schools is amended at once, and that the schools of Hawaii, supported by the people, should be free to all the people.

PROMINENCE TO LEADING INDUSTRY.

The growing importance of manufacturers' interests in the United States has led to a strong movement to create a new department of the Government, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Manufacture, the head of which is to be a member of the President's Cabinet. Although it is hardly probable that the new department will be created during the present Administration, it is only a matter of time when the manufacturers will gain the desired recognition. The agricultural interests have gained a place in the Cabinet, and it is highly proper that the manufacturers should be placed on the same level in the personnel of the Government.

In the matter of allowing the leading industries a special representative in the Executive, our own country would do well to follow a good example by giving our agricultural industries a more prominent place. The life-blood of Hawaii's prosperity has been, and probably ever will be, drawn from the cultivation of the soil, and yet, in our governmental machinery, the department of agriculture is relegated to practical insignificance. The commission of agriculture receives a mere pitance and by the liberal co-operation of the planters is given one assistant. These men are doing splendid work, but they are sorely handicapped by the second ary position they hold when it comes to dealing out funds for them to work with. In the equipment of its agricultural department Hawaii is fully twenty five years behind the times. The advantages for experiments in the field and in the laboratory are decidedly crude and entirely inadequate to properly carry on investigations, which the development of new lines of agricultural industry demands. The economy that puts this department aside till a more convenient season will some day be proved to be false economy.

THE LAW REQUIRES PUBLICITY.

Apocryphal of a correspondent's desire for a further discussion of the question of giving the details of the tax returns to the public, we

would call attention to the law of the land as laid down in the tax law of 1892, under which the tax department is now acting. In Section 4 of this Act the following appears:

"It shall be the duty of each assessor to gather and tabulate under appropriate heads in proper books all information necessary or proper for the ascertaining of values of property in their respective divisions, such information and all maps and records obtained or received by such assessor shall be public records." * * * "Such information, maps and records connected with the assessment and collection of taxes shall during all business hours be open to the inspection of the public."

It will be noted that there is no qualification in the wording of this law, that the publicity of certain features of the records of assessment and collection of taxes does not depend upon the judgment of any officer of any department of the Government. The wording of the law leaves nothing to the discretion of any official so far as the freedom of any person or persons to know the contents of the lists is concerned. Our legislators should note well the spirit of this law that reads "all maps and records obtained or received by such assessor shall be public records," and that such records, "shall, during all business hours, be open to the inspection of the public." According to statutes, there is no alternative left to any executive officer in the matter of making tax records public. Of course it is possible by tacit consent to make this section of the law a dead letter, but if such a principle is carried out the country is losing one of the distinctive features of popular government. Taxation is in a sense little more than a big partnership, in which each person pays his proportion of the governmental expenses; consequently each person has a right to know whether his partners are paying the proper amount into the treasury. Not only have the members of the Legislature a right to call for a statement of the taxes paid by any person or persons, but at the present time they are in duty bound to place the detailed figures, setting forth the taxes paid by corporations and private individuals, before their constituents. It should not be forgotten, that this new tax law is being made under a constitution that does away with all forms of personal government, and that enacting laws behind a wall of secrecy is not classed as a prerogative of a democratic form of government.

WAR EPIDEMIC ONCE MORE.

With Italy in a state of wild turmoil over the terrible losses of the Abyssinian army, with Spain equally excited over the resolution passed by the United States Congress favoring the recognition of the Cuban insurgents and with Nicaragua in a state of rebellion that bids fair to extend to the whole of Central American it looks very much as if the nations of the world were spoiling for a fight and that it is only a question of time when some one of the leading powers will commit an overt act and bring the war cloud down on the heads of the people in a tangible form. The jingo spirit seems to be in the air although in the present instances it is making its appearance among the Latin races which are easily excited and as a rule are quick to forget. But the epidemic is abroad and the ability of diplomatic physicians to quell it will be watched with quite as much interest as when the more formidable powers were making strong assertions, consequent to the proper maintenance of national dignity.

As might be expected the resolutions favoring the cause of the Cuban insurgents, and passed by practically the unanimous vote of Congress have raised the ire of the Spanish people to fever heat. So far as the Government is concerned, however, Spain knows nothing of the action of Congress,

as the concurrent resolution has not been acted upon by President Cleveland, and the official attitude of the American Republic is still in the balance. Prime Minister Canovas' statement that friendly relations continue between Spain and the United States indicates that he has no desire to precipitate a war. Having experienced such hardships in putting down a rebellion among a few thousand of the Cuban subjects it stands to reason that he will not send either Campos, Weyler or any other Spanish general against the superior American forces. It is a case where discretion is the better part of valor.

The Abyssinian crisis, at present writing, is strictly a family affair. The expenditure of large sums of money in holding Italy's claim to the Abyssinian provinces has never met with popular favor, and the fearful losses sustained by General Bartieri give promise of being a death blow to the Crispi ministry. The well-known contempt with which Russia has always looked upon Italian suzerainty in their provinces, together with the suggestion from a leading journal of Germany, that the Emperor and Czar of Russia intervene to force Italy from Abyssinia altogether, lends color to the rumors of international complications arising.

The troubles in Nicaragua are in their infancy. President Zelaya claims to have control of the situation, but it remains to be seen what influence it is that prompts a class of Central Americans to resort to arms on account of the "growing popularity of the United States in Latin America." With the Nicaragua Canal in prospect the control of the Nicaragua Republic is a choice bit which European nations look upon with more than passing interest.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

Hood's Cured Others Failed

Corofula in the Neck—Duncheon AD Done Now.



* C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with corofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Bangerville, Maine.

Hood's Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Bangerville, Maine.
N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.
Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.
HOBBS DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

BY AUTHORITY.

HONOLULU, H. I., March 16, 1896.

The regular Easter vacation of the public schools for the Republic of Hawaii will begin Friday, April 3d, and continue until Monday, April 13, 1896.

By order of the Board of Education.
JOHN F. SCOTT,
Secretary.

4252-3t 1742-2t

RECORDS OF MARRIAGES.

All persons having in their possession the Marriage Records kept by any person authorized to solemnize Marriage in these Islands, who may have deceased or have left the Country, are hereby requested, in accordance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Act approved December 30th, 1894, to deposit the same at the Interior Office.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 13th, 1896.
1741 3t

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

- 1.—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 6 1-10 of an acre. Upset price, \$810.
- 2.—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 44 100 of an acre. Upset price, \$100.
- 3.—Lot at seashore, Waianae, Oahu, at mouth of the river, containing 4 acres. Upset price, \$100.

The sale of Lot 3 is upon condition that purchaser will within one year from date of purchase, erect upon the land a building suitable for purpose of small hotel, to accommodate not less than twelve persons.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1735-1m

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, March 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock Noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land.

- Lot 1. Land at Kalihi, District of Kona, Oahu, being a portion of land of Kahauliki, makai of the Government road to Ewa, containing 4 2-10 acres. Upset price, \$2000.
- Lot 2. Land in Maalo, District of Kaupo, Maui, containing 2 49-100 acres. Upset price, \$25.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may also be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1737-6t

Scotch Whisky.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF Scotch Whisky distillers and merchants want a firm of good standing as sole buying agents for the Hawaiian Islands, for their finest quality, eight-year old whisky in case. Must be able to correspond in English. References given and required.
McMURRIES' ADVERTISING OFFICES,
4251-6t Box 30, Glasgow, Scotland

GETTING DOWN TO IT.

House of Representatives Sits
All Day.

SENATE TAKES A HOLIDAY.

Rep. Richards Tackles Appropriation
Bill—Many Items Referred to
Committees—The Military Bill Dis-
cussed—The Talks on Economy.

Twentieth Day.

MONDAY March 17.

The session of the Senate lasted for
about fifteen minutes.

The Printing Committee reported
copies of the bill relating to public
lands in the town of Hilo. The bill
passed the first reading and went to
the Public Lands Committee.

Senator Holstein gave notice of a bill
to amend section 8 of the law relating
to the election of legislative members.
Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

House called to order by Speaker
Naone at 10 a. m. Reps. Robertson and
Kamaoha absent, the latter on leave.
Rep. Kaeo resumed his seat after a
week's leave of absence. Rep. Robert-
son appeared later.

Rep. Rycroft reported on House bill
No. 1, authorizing the Minister of In-
terior to make a certain class of leases,
recommending that the House concur
in the amendments introduced by the
Senate. Report accepted and laid on
the table for consideration with the
bill.

Public Lands Committee Reports.

Rep. Rycroft reported again for the
Committee on Public Lands, on Senate
bill No. 6, recommending that Section
6 be amended by adding to it the
words "by publication in some news-
paper published in Hilo"; also, that the
words "provided, however, that this
section shall not apply unless the
street upon which the property is sit-
uated shall be actually widened and
graded in accordance with the pub-
lished notice within two years of the
date of publication" be added.

Just at this point in the proceedings
of the day the Minister of Interior and
Finance came tiptoeing into the room
to join the Minister of Foreign Affairs
at the long table, and to be present at
the anticipated execution of the Approp-
riation bill as amended, by the Senate.

First Reading of Appropriation Bill.
Speaker Naone arose, and after a
short pause called for the first reading
of the Appropriation bill. There was a
rustle of papers and a scratching of
heads, after which silence reigned su-
preme until Rep. Bond moved that the
House resolve itself into a committee
of the whole to consider the bill. This
was carried.

The Speaker appointed Rep. Bond as
chairman of the committee, and that
gentleman replied by moving for a re-
consideration of his motion. Carried.
Rep. Rycroft moved that the bill be
considered in the House. Carried.

The Fun Begins.

The clerk picked up his copy of the
bill and began to read. Forming a
baritone to the falsetto of the clerk
came the voice of a flustered Wilcox
reading the translation of the first section.
Everything went along smoothly until
after the reading of the final item, un-
derneath the first of which was "Queen
Dowager Kapiolani, \$4,000."

For Kapiolani's Widow.

Rep. Hanuna asked that an item
appropriating \$400 to the widow of the
late J. N. Kawaiuni be inserted. He
had died leaving his wife in extremely
destitute circumstances. It was well
known that Kawaiuni had been a
staunch supporter of the Government
from its very beginning as the Provi-
sional Government, and that, in his ca-
pacity as a newspaper man (editor of
the Kuokoa), he had upheld the Gov-
ernment with all the power he could
bring to bear. He had tried to help
the native Hawaiians, and it was no
more than right that the people should
show some signs of recognition of such
work.

The sum of \$4,000 as a settlement on
the Queen Dowager had not been op-
posed. What had this person ever
done for the Hawaiian people? Absolu-
tely nothing. Was it fitting that she,
a woman of means, should be given
\$4,000 and the destitute widow of Ka-
waiuni nothing?

Rep. Bond moved that the matter be
deferred until later.

Rep. Richards—Why, gentlemen, if
we insert an item of \$400 for the widow
of the late J. U. Kawaiuni we will have
400 other people putting in petitions for
the same thing.

Rep. Richards, continuing, said that
Kawaiuni had worked on the paper in
question for the money that could be
got out of it, just as any other man
would do. Moved to refer the matter
to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Judiciary Appropriations.

A discussion arose on the propriety of
paying the Chinese interpreter and
translator \$3,600, and the Japanese in-
terpreter and translator \$3,000.

This did not seem just to Rep. Ry-
croft, who moved that the salary of the
Chinese interpreter be made \$3,000.

Minister Cooper explained that there
was more litigation among the Chinese
than in the case of the Japanese, re-
quiring more work.

Rep. Kaeo moved that the item pass
as amended by the Senate. He had
been in a position to know the work of
both, and he was most confident that
the Chinese deserved more than the
Japanese interpreter and translator.
Passed as amended by Senate.

First Circuit.

The salaries of the First Circuit
Judge (\$3,000), Second Circuit Judge
(\$3,000), and First Clerk (\$2,200), passed
in review without any show of fight,

but the salary of the Second Clerk, la-
belled at \$3,000, brought forth a storm
of discussion.

Minister Cooper explained that the
distinction in the offices had given
more to the First Clerk.

Rep. Winston moved to waive fine
distinctions and give the First Clerk
\$3,000.

Rep. Richards remarked that Minis-
ter Cooper had only referred to the dis-
tinction between the offices, and had
said nothing about the work. He took
this to mean that the work was about
the same. It should be understood
once and for all that the Government
was paying for work, and nothing else.

Rep. Rycroft thought it would be
better to lower the salary of the Sec-
ond Clerk to \$2,800. A competent man
could be found to do the work for that.

Rep. Richards moved that the items
pass as in the original bill.

Rep. Winston moved that the salary
of the second clerk be made \$2,500.

Rep. Richards said it was for the in-
terests of the Government that it pay
men according to the amount of work
done by them. He was not quite well
enough informed as to the matter un-
der discussion, and moved that it be
referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Carried.

Second Circuit.

Rep. Hanuna could not see why the
salary of the clerk of the Second Cir-
cuit had been made as low as \$1,200.

In his opinion that office deserved as
much as that of third clerk of the
First Circuit, for whom an appropriation
of \$1,800 had not been murmured
against. The present clerk of the Sec-
ond Circuit happened to be an old man
at the work, and one who had proven
himself thoroughly competent in his
line. He should certainly receive more
than a common plantation laborer.

Rep. Winston was at a loss to know
where the money was coming from to
raise salaries as Rep. Hanuna proposed.

Rep. Hanuna explained that his mo-
tion had been seconded and that he
would like to see it put to a vote.

Rep. Richards wanted more informa-
tion on the subject. If things were
going to be done they should be done
in the light of full information, and he
moved that the matter be referred to
the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Hanuna withdrew his motion to
increase the salary of the clerk of the
Second Circuit in favor of that of Rep.
Richards, which, upon being "put to
vote, carried.

Third Circuit.

Rep. Richards asked for information
regarding an item appropriating \$1,800
for a shorthand reporter.

Minister Cooper explained that there
had been an increase of work on the
island of Hawaii, relative to jury and
other trials. To get along with speed
it was necessary to have the evidence
at a moment's call. The old-time way
of taking evidence was not fast or ac-
curate enough for the present needs.

Fourth Circuit.

Rep. Hanuna objected very strongly
to the failure to provide for a short-
hand reporter in Maui. He could not
see how the economy came in by pro-
viding a shorthand reporter for Ha-
waii alone.

Rep. Winston (sotto voce)—They can
borrow from the Third Circuit.

Minister Cooper explained that there
were four terms on Hawaii, in conse-
quence of which there was a great deal
more work.

Rep. Hanuna said he believed in
economy, but not in hurrying through
with cases in circuits outside of this
to which the Attorney-General and oth-
ers were required to go from time to
time. Hurrying through for the pur-
pose of getting back to Honolulu was
entirely wrong.

Rep. Richards said he was in favor
of voting for a shorthand reporter if
such was needed. He did not want
anyone to think that he had voted for
such an officer on Hawaii just because
it happened to be Hawaii. The mem-
bers of the House would find out be-
fore the consideration of the Appropria-
tion bill was completed that he did
not propose to do any such thing. The
Government had entered into a plain
business proposition, and it was the
business of the House to make it as
good as possible.

Rep. Winston wanted to know if it
was considered necessary that a short-
hand reporter should be assigned to
duty on Hawaii.

Minister Cooper said that the matter
had been well considered. Many im-
portant cases had been tried on Ha-
waii recently. The evidence in these
had not been complete on account of
the old mode of taking this down.

The motion to pass the item carried.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Under "Clerk Executive Council, sal-
ary \$2,400," Minister Cooper explained
that although this appeared as a new
item, it really was not. Previous-
ly an appropriation of \$3,000 had been
provided for "Expenses Executive
Council." It had been thought best to
segregate this and put the work in the
hands of a clerk, with the salary of
\$2,400.

In regard to the Consul-General at
San Francisco, Rep. Richards wanted to
know how much was collected by the
Consul in fees.

Minister Cooper said that a large re-
venue was realized. Previously this
went into the hands of the Consul as his
remuneration. The appropriation pro-
posed for this office was \$3,000.

Minister Damon said that the revenue
from this office was something like
\$12,000.

Minister Cooper said that the item of
\$76,000 for diplomatic corps service
had been dropped.

When the item for the "Support of
the Military Pay Rolls" was brought
up, Rep. Winston, rising slowly in
his seat moved that it be referred to
the Military Committee. Carried.

Rep. Rycroft asked for information on
the item of \$1,000 for the "Preservation
of Archives."

Minister Cooper answered that when
the archives were moved from the
Government building they had been
found in very bad condition. An ap-
propriation had already been made,
but it was found that about \$1,000
was necessary for the completion of the
work.

Department of Finance.

Rep. Rycroft wanted to know if the
Auditor General was ever sent outside
of this island.

Minister Damon answered that the
work in the city had been so cumber-

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Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

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some that this had been found impos-
sible. Outside help had been procured.

Rep. Rycroft asked if it would not be
a good plan to create a new office of
assistant to the Auditor. In his opinion
it was a crime the way some of the
books were kept. Every small office on
every island in the group should be
audited every three months. Govern-
ment money should be carefully
watched.

Minister Damon said that the matter
which Rep. Rycroft referred to had
been advocated ever since he first held
office as Minister of Finance. In regard
to the postoffice, there was sent to all
other offices in the group, at stated in-
tervals, a clerk of the postoffice here,
for the purpose of examining into their
condition. The same mode of proceed-
ing had been recommended to the Col-
lector General of Customs. While he
could not at present give advice as to
the creation of a new office as pro-
posed, Minister Damon was certain that
such would be a money saving one.

The subject introduced by Rep. Ry-
croft called up another matter, that of
the introduction of a bill providing for
expenditures under public accounts.
This, together with the appropriation
bill for the past two years, had been
\$3,400,000. This amount would be in-
creased by about \$200,000 for the next
two years. In order to provide for this
the license act would be changed, and
other matters arranged so as to make
up the requisite amount. The more
money put in appropriations the less
will be the amount for public improve-
ments. The House has evidently the
correct idea—that the Government live
within its means. Such is its desire.

Rep. Richards had mentioned the af-
fairs of the Government as a plain busi-
ness proposition. There should be more
careful scrutiny on all matters in con-
nection with the Government. Where
are the appropriations going, and how
much for each purpose, are matters of
great importance. There is not a mem-
ber of the House who has not worked
for money. Each one has had to cal-
culate on that at the end of every
month. The first thing to be looked to
is the preparation of salaries and pay-
rolls, and the last the consideration of
materials for improvements. Minister
Damon said he would rather step out of
Hawaii altogether than to have to go to
the pay window and say to the em-
ployees of the Government, "I can't pay
you; come around tomorrow."

Rep. Rycroft moved for a reconsider-
ation of the salary of the Auditor Gen-
eral.

Tax Collector.

Rep. Kaeo wanted to know why the
tax collector was chalked down at
\$1,000, and the Kauai man at \$4,000,
when the latter collected more taxes.

Minister Damon explained that the
Maui man had Molokai and Lanai un-
der his control. His territory was
much more extensive.

Rep. Robertson wanted to know if the
amount paid was for the extent of ter-
ritory covered instead of for amount
of taxes turned in. If such was a fact,
then Hawaii would have a long head
start.

Rep. Kaeo said that the proper way
for the Government to pay the collec-
tors was according to the amount of
taxes collected.

Rep. Winston (sotto voce). On that
basis the Oahu man would get about
\$4,000.

Minister Damon moved that the Post-
al Bureau and the Bureau of Customs
appropriation be referred to a commit-
tee.

Rep. Winston moved that a special
committee of five be appointed. Rep.
Robertson amended the motion to three.
Carried.

At noon the House adjourned until
1:30 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

Salary of Attorney-General \$9000;
passed. Salary Deputy \$6000; passed.
Salary of Marshal \$6000; passed. Sal-
ary Deputy Marshal \$4200; passed.

Rep. Richards asked if the Deputy
Marshal did the prosecuting? Attor-
ney General Smith said it was the
custom except in cases of sickness.
There was no other person employed
specially for that purpose.

Salary first clerk to Marshal \$3600;
passed.

Salary of Jailor \$2600; passed.

Salary Sheriff of Hawaii \$5000;
passed.

Salary Sheriff of Kauai \$4000;
passed.

Salary Sheriff's clerk Hawaii \$1200;
passed.

Rep. Richards objected to the in-
crease of the sheriff's office. The
item could be done away with. Sug-
gested that the stenographer could
do the work or it might be done by
the Deputy Sheriff. Would not move
to strike it out now but would like
to hear further.

Minister Smith said: Twenty-five
years ago was sheriff on Kauai and
did all the work himself, but since
that time the work had materially
increased and the responsibility was
greater. There is much to do and a
number of years ago the Government
resolved to have clerks do the work
for the various sheriffs. The deputy
sheriff in each district is public

prosecutor as well and cannot act as
speaker. I have asked for an increase
in pay of deputy sheriff of Hawaii,
because his position warrants it.

These deputies must be competent to
stand to justice in the department
of Justice when the sheriffs are away
and it is not right to have men with
small salaries do that work. Under
the Judiciary department an approp-
riation has been asked for a stenog-
rapher. As there are four terms on
Hawaii and, as this stenographer must
attend sessions in chambers as well,
you will readily see how impossible it
would be for him to attend to the
duties as clerk in the sheriff's office.

Rep. Richards: I see these people
sitting around all the time and you
cannot make me believe that one of
the policeman or the people who hang
around the office all the time cannot
do the work. Make them earn their
money as we have to. You will tell
us the policeman are needed whether
they work or not. I move to strike
the item out.

Rep. Rycroft agreed with previous
speaker, but he could not expect a
\$50 man to be there all the time.
Sheriffs and deputies were absent
from Hilo more than present. We
have established a port of entry at
Kailua, but it will be hard work to
keep a vessel there at all times sim-
ply to keep the deputy collector busy.
I am as anxious to practice economy
as Rep. Richards, but there will be
no economy in cutting off this item.

Rep. Richards: The point is as I
would express it. Because Kailua is
a port of entry is no reason why a
custom house should be built. The
collector at Mahukona could go there
and attend to the work.

Rep. Rycroft: Will you hire an-
other policeman or have a \$20 a
month man stand his watch and then
keep books?

Rep. Richards: I am not hiring
policemen.

Rep. Rycroft: I do not see any real
reason for knocking this peculiar item
out.

Item passed as in the bill.

Salary of clerk to sheriff of Maui
\$1200; passed.

Salary clerk of sheriff of Kauai \$600;
passed.

Rep. McBryde wanted to know why
there should be such a difference in
the appropriations so long as Maui
and Kauai paid taxes to the same
amount?

Minister Smith: Because the island
is smaller and the settlements more
compact. Was pleased to say that he
came from Kauai, and it might be
partly due to the more orderly char-
acter of the people of that island that a
greater proportion of taxes was col-
lected.

Rep. McBryde: But Kauai pays
\$3000 more taxes.

Rep. Richards: It is not a question
of taxes, but one of usefulness and
labor.

Minister Smith spoke of the advan-
tages of distances on Kauai, and to
perform the same duties, does not re-
quire as much work or time as on
Maui.

Item passed as in the bill.

Salary of Deputy Sheriff, Hawaii,
\$3800.

Minister Smith explained the rea-
son for increase of \$600 over last per-
iod as due to increased population.
The deputy should be quite as com-
petent as the sheriff.

Passed as in the bill.

Salary deputy sheriff North Kohala,
\$2400; passed.

Salary deputy South Kohala, \$1080;
passed.

Deputy sheriff Hamakua, \$2400
passed.

Deputy sheriff North Hilo, \$1440;
passed.

Deputy sheriff North Kona, \$1440;
passed.

Deputy sheriff South Kona, \$1440;
passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Kau, \$2080;
passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Puna, \$960.

Rep. Rycroft asked an increase, on
the grounds that he had more riding
to do than any man in the district,
and over twenty-seven miles of the
roughest road on the island. He is a
man that would be hard to replace at
the salary. Asked that the appropria-
tion be increased to \$1200.

Minister Smith asked if the Hilo
police did not attend to some of the
police work in Puna.

Rep. Rycroft answered affirmatively
and added that, instead of four families
in the district, as when the salary was
fixed, there were now over fifty, and
six coffee plantations on which Japa-
nese were employed.

Minister Smith referred to the re-
port of the Chief Justice, showing
fewer arrests in that district.

Rep. Rycroft suggested that it was
a good recommendation for the sher-
iff.

Minister Smith said that in some
instances increases had been asked
owing to increase in population, and
he, for one, would be willing to have
an increase in this case.

Rep. Richards: The man com-
bines the office of deputy tax assessor
with the other and has salary from
both.

Item passed as in the bill.

Pay of police on Hawaii \$46,000.

Rep. Richards wanted it to go to a
committee.

Minister Smith had no objections if
there was any necessity for it.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Salary deputy sheriff of Maui \$3000.

Rep. Richards wanted the views of
the man from Maui. But as he failed
to respond, the item passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Makawao,
\$3400; passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Lahaina,
\$1920; passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Hana, \$1920;
passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Molokai,
\$1600; passed.

Pay of police Maui, \$31,000.

Rep. Robertson asked that the item
go to Finance Committee.

Rep. Hanuna wanted to know if it
was the same as last period. Being
informed that it was he subsided.

Motion to refer carried.

Salary deputy sheriff Lihue, \$1920.

Rep. Kaeo moved that the item
pass at \$2400. He has to travel and
must pay his expenses. The Waimea
deputy sheriff has \$2400 and does less
work.

Minister Smith: The conditions
are different. Waimea draws a larger
salary because it is a larger district,
and is at a greater distance from the
sheriff than Lihue. It is a populous
district and requires careful attention.
On Kauai the deputy sheriff at Lihue
can cover either extreme of the island

from his residence between morning
and noon. It could not be done by
the deputy sheriff at Waimea.

Rep. Richards asked for an explana-
tion as to differences in cost of offic-
ing the police department on the is-
lands.

Minister Smith answered that it
was due to circumstances. Where a
district court sat it was necessary to
have some one competent to prose-
cute cases and attend to court duties,
and it required more policemen to de-
liver papers.

Rep. Robertson wanted to know if
Kauai was such an easy place to get
around why two or three of the dis-
trict courts on that island could not
be abolished and the salaries saved.

Minister Smith said it would not
do; the tax receipt books shows the
amount of work done there, and that
the district was large.

Rep. Richards: As I understand it
these deputies are to act as prosecu-
tors as well as deputy sheriffs.

Minister Smith, yes sir.

Passed as in the bill.

Salary deputy sheriff Kawaihau
\$1560; passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Hanalei \$1560;
passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Koloa \$1560;
passed.

Salary deputy sheriff Waimea
\$2400; passed.

CONSUL MILLS' ERROR.

The Canadian-Australian Line of Steamers.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Opening Commerce With the Northwest, Not Canada and Great Britain—A Boon to the Farmer. Some Figures Regarding Products.

When the Canadian-Australian line of steamers began running, three or four years ago, the farmers and tradespeople of the Northwest were given the means of shipping goods to the Hawaiian Islands and Australia without having to first send them to San Francisco.

The new line opened up a market for products which previously had been thrown aside because of the expense, inconvenience and possible loss in shipping them to so great a distance as San Francisco. In the fruit and wheat country in Washington, east of the Cascade range of mountains, so anxious were the people to get their products to tide water as quickly as possible that they built a line of railway to connect with the Northern Pacific, and thus land their freight at Tacoma in less time than they could send it by the O. R. & N. Company to Portland.

The Canadian-Australian line of steamers had been running but a short time when the people here, noting that the character of the freight carried was the same as formerly comprised the cargoes on the San Francisco vessels, decided that the farmers and manufacturers of British Columbia were reaping the harvest by means of this new steamship line, which properly belonged to the same class of people in the United States.

Ellis Mills, United States Consul-General at this port, seems to have been one of these, and when he had secured copies of the manifests of the various steamers in the Canadian line he straightaway penned the following report to the State Department at Washington, D. C.:

"The inclosed statement showing merchandise imported by the steamers of the Vancouver, Canadian and Australian line for the nine months ending September 30th will give some idea of how this line is encroaching on the business heretofore enjoyed by the long-established lines of American steamers, and is also opening up an English source of supply for the Hawaiian market, which has heretofore been exclusively American, so far as this particular line of goods is concerned.

"It will be observed that most of the items mentioned in the statement are those which form staple articles of export from California, and it is this class of merchandise on which the American line of vessels plying between these islands and San Francisco rely for their freight business.

"It is noticeable that the quantity of freight which the Canadian steamers bring is steadily increasing, much of it being brought on ship's account, and what those vessels may lose in the way of freight when the goods are sold is more than made up by the large subsidies which they receive from the British Government."

Quantity of Merchandise Imported into Honolulu by the Vancouver Line for Nine Months to September 30, 1894.

Quantity	Value
Lime, blks	5000
Four (2000) quarter and half sacks	5000
Shoes, blks	6000
Whiskey, cases	150
Fish, blks	750
Flour, sacks	250
Shingles, blks	4771
Lumber, pcas	350
Bag, value	354
Wool, cases and barrels	98
Naval stores pkgs.	600
Overland freight—merchandise and machinery—pkgs	1014
Brass, cases	250
Wedding, tons	250
Barley, rolled, tons	72 1/2
Barley, whole, tons	50
Wheat, tons	250
Wheat, tons	250
Chopped mill feed, tons	75
Estimated	

The first to call attention to the errors in Mr. Mills' statement was James G. Swan, Hawaiian Consul at Port Townsend, one of the best posted men in the State on matters of this character.

Judge Swan communicated with the Foreign Office and suggested that corrections be made by the State Department in Washington and published in the monthly consular reports. This was in April, 1895. The suggestion was at once communicated but acted upon until W. H. Rice went to Washington as minister and then only after a great deal of persuasion on his part.

The trouble with Consul Mills report was, that too much was left

to the imagination. The quantity and value of the products of British Columbia shipped on the Canadian-Australian line were not specified and as the officials at Washington are not familiar with such things, and probably interested less, saw little to correct.

This steamship line has brought to Hawaii much that would never have come had San Francisco been the only shipping port. It has given impetus to the manufacturers along the Sound. It has, in many respects, increased the shipments of certain lines, Roach Harbor line for instance, is imported in larger quantities now than ever before, and the manufacture of lime along the Straits of Fuca is no small industry.

In the book of consular reports for February, 1896, published at Washington, a statement prepared by Mr. Castle appears. He says: "That the greater part, if not all, of the articles named are the product of that portion of the State of Washington bordering on Puget Sound, whose nearest and most natural outlet to the Hawaiian market is by transit across the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the port of Victoria, B. C., and thence by steamer to Honolulu.

Quantities of merchandise imported into Honolulu by the Vancouver line for nine months ending September 30, 1894.

Articles	Quantity	Value	From United States	From Canada and Great Britain
Lime, blks	5000	\$1250		
Four (2000) quarter and half sacks	5000	\$1250		
Shoes, blks	6000	\$1200		
Whiskey, cases	150	\$150		
Fish, blks	750	\$750		
Flour, sacks	250	\$250		
Shingles, blks	4771	\$4771		
Lumber, pcas	350	\$350		
Bag, value	354	\$354		
Wool, cases and barrels	98	\$98		
Naval stores pkgs.	600	\$600		
Overland freight—merchandise and machinery—pkgs	1014	\$1014		
Brass, cases	250	\$250		
Wedding, tons	250	\$250		
Barley, rolled, tons	72 1/2	\$72 1/2		
Barley, whole, tons	50	\$50		
Wheat, tons	250	\$250		
Wheat, tons	250	\$250		
Chopped mill feed, tons	75	\$75		
Estimated				

Quantities of merchandise imported into Honolulu by the Vancouver line for nine months ending June 30, 1895.

Articles	Quantity	Value	From United States	From Canada and Great Britain
Lime, blks	5000	\$1250		
Four (2000) quarter and half sacks	5000	\$1250		
Shoes, blks	6000	\$1200		
Whiskey, cases	150	\$150		
Fish, blks	750	\$750		
Flour, sacks	250	\$250		
Shingles, blks	4771	\$4771		
Lumber, pcas	350	\$350		
Bag, value	354	\$354		
Wool, cases and barrels	98	\$98		
Naval stores pkgs.	600	\$600		
Overland freight—merchandise and machinery—pkgs	1014	\$1014		
Brass, cases	250	\$250		
Wedding, tons	250	\$250		
Barley, rolled, tons	72 1/2	\$72 1/2		
Barley, whole, tons	50	\$50		
Wheat, tons	250	\$250		
Wheat, tons	250	\$250		
Chopped mill feed, tons	75	\$75		
Estimated				

"By this route the exporter saves freight some 800 or 900 miles to San Francisco to send them by American vessels mentioned in Mr. Mills' report, and secures far more rapid transit than in sending such produce by lumber vessels sailing to Hawaii from various ports in Washington and Oregon.

Mr. Castle speaks flatteringly in his report of the possibility of a line of American steamers running from the Sound to Honolulu, and this mainly on account of the trade which the Canadian-Australian line has built up.

A glance at the total value of imports for the nine months ending June 30, 1895, will not strike the average man as being anything alarming, even if the entire business had been taken from the San Francisco steamers. And a further investigation shows that but a little over 4 per cent. of the value of the cargoes was the product of Canada and Great Britain, and that it was a falling off of one-half from the amount shipped during the nine months ending September 30, 1894. There seems to be little cause for nervousness on the part of the people of the United States.

FLURRY IN NEWSPAPERS.

Selling Foreign Goods Without a License.

Wall Nichols Newsboys Arrested—Violating Laws Against Peddlers. To be Tried Today.

There was a free feast of San Francisco daily papers Saturday that caused surprise, amusement and consternation among a lot of people around the streets.

The Wall-Nichols Co. are agents for the San Francisco Examiner, and besides taking subscriptions for the paper, put it in the hands of newsboys to sell on the streets after the arrival of the Coast steamers. On Saturday, while the sidewalk in front of the store was crowded with boys waiting the arrival of the papers, Marshal Brown called on Mr. Nichols and notified him that the boys were violating the law in selling goods of foreign manufacture without taking out the required license.

Mr. Nichols inquired who had made the complaint, and was informed that the Hawaiian News Co. had done so. He then resolved to test the legality of the order, and when the papers arrived he supplied a half-dozen of the boys with them. They had not gone far when policemen arrested three of them and took them to the station house. The company was notified, and Mr. Nichols entered bail for their release.

That the public might be supplied with the foreign journals, the Wall-Nichols Co. stamped all of their stock not subscribed for "Compliments of the Wall-Nichols Co." and distributed them free.

Rev. T. D. Garvin entertained Daniel Logan, Ed. Towse, A. V. Gear, W. R. Farrington and an Advertiser reporter at dinner, at his King street residence, Saturday. Rev. J. A. L. Romig and Professor Harrell are guests at Mr. Garvin's, and it was to meet these gentlemen the members of the press were invited.

WORK OF LADY BIRDS.

Results from Commissioner Marsden's Pets—Blight Ceases.

Hearing of the work of the lady birds on William G. Irwin's land in Maunawili, this island, a reporter for the Advertiser called on the gentleman yesterday and received the following interesting information:

"When I was at Manuawili a year and a half ago I found that the ohia trees were dying off very rapidly from the effects of a certain destructive blight. Upon application to Mr. Marsden, four colonies of lady birds were given to me and I immediately set them loose on my land. Upon visiting the place the other day I found that the ohia trees were free from blight, and that they were sending forth new shoots and leaves. Upon close examination, some of the larvae were found at work on the blight, this giving me conclusive proof that the benefit had been accomplished by the lady bird.

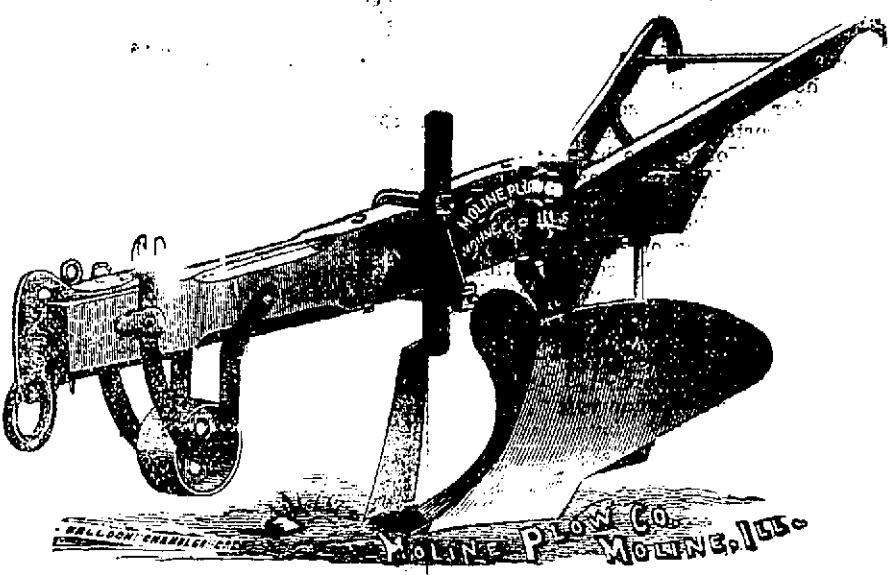
"Maunawili valley was at one time full of breadfruit trees. Upon the occasion of my visit over a year ago these were in very bad shape, and many were killed. Upon my last visit I found them much healthier, although not entirely free of the blight.

"Previous to giving freedom to the four colonies of lady birds among the ohias and breadfruits I had allowed some to go among the coffee. I can state that blight no longer exists on my coffee lands, and that all the plants are most healthy."

As a suggestion Mr. Irwin said that all those people on the other islands who have been and are troubled with blight should send for colonies of the ladybirds. No surer method of eradication could be introduced. As an evidence of the good work of this insect, Mr. Irwin stated that his twenty acres of coffee land, fully planted, had by its work been rid of the blight in a short time.

There is a Time

For everything. And NOW is the time to break up your ground for planting cane. Planters, after trying other kinds of breakers, have come back to the Hall Breakers as being the Best Kind in Use. We have sold a great many within a few weeks, but still have on hand a few 12, 14 and 15 inch. We also have a few more of the celebrated

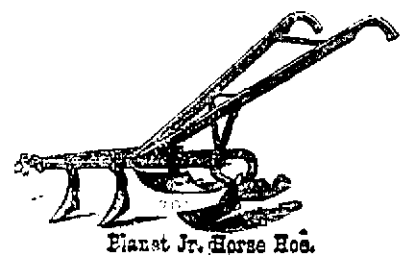


Hall's Furrow Plows:

No plantation is fully equipped without one or more of these. We have in stock a few of the WHEEL WALKING SINGLE PLOWS. This is the best stirring plow ever introduced here, and has fairly revolutionized the cultivation on some of the Hilo and Kau plantations. TRY THEM!

Also, Hall's Steel SIDE HILL BREAKERS, for use on hilly ground, and in use on many of the plantations in places where a steam plow of ordinary breaker will not work.

A number of years ago we introduced from Philadelphia the "Planet Jr. Horse Hoe," and have sold hundreds of them all over the Islands. It is one of the best cultivators ever used on plantations. We are selling a great many now, and have a few left. Now is the time to use them. Constantly on hand all sizes of



Rice Plows, Harrows, Buckeye Mowers, And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.

The Aluminum Cane Knife

That we have this year introduced has had a wonderful success. We got entirely out, but have just received a new lot. Read this letter:

MESSES. E. O. HALL & SON, Honolulu.

DEAR SIR: Regarding the aluminum cane knives which you sold us some time ago, allow us to state that we have given us the utmost satisfaction, and we think them superior to any cane knife we have used. The knives are light and durable, and keep a very good edge. The handles are also a great improvement, and are well shaped for use. Our men always try to secure an aluminum knife in preference to others, which we think the very best recommendation. We remain, Yours truly, H. P. FAY & CO.

We have received other letters just as commendatory.

The TROPIC OIL

For Engine and Cylinder is meeting with great success. We thought we had enough to carry us through the season, but have got entirely out. We are expecting a new supply, however, any day, and can supply any orders that may come in, besides some now on our books for delivery. The "Tropic" is a Very High Grade Oil and has given perfect satisfaction where it is being used.

E. O. HALL & SON.

CORNER FORT AND KING STS., HONOLULU.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836. Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts

Cross-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

\$11,671,018 25. 2d.

1-Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000

2-Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0

3-Life and Annuity Funds, £2,410,992 7 3

Revenue Fire Branch, £5,572,525 14 11

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,548,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,350,821 16 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £2,908,078 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Cooled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.

Native-Bred Stallion Roswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

Typewriting and Copying.



He returned to his church in Jacksonville much invigorated by his brief mission, and has always kept up a deep interest in the progress of the work at Honolulu and Hilo.

His church recently sent \$80 as a contribution to the new church on Miller street for which Architect Ripley is now preparing a plan. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, resulting in heart failure. The Sunday School at his session yesterday afternoon voted the accompanying resolutions.

Intelligence having come to us of the death on the 3d inst. of the Rev. Mr. Pires of Jacksonville, Ill., the Portuguese Mission and Sabbath School of Honolulu Hawaiian Islands, desire to make the following minute of their official records.

We would express, first, our recognition of the fact that Mr. Pires was one of the founders of our Mission, second our appreciation of his continued and ever increasing interest in our welfare, even to the time of his death, third, our sorrow for the death of a helpful friend, fourth, our sympathy to his church and society, and especially to his widow and children for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

In making our heartfelt acknowledgments as above we would also say, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord" and "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

(Signed) WM. A. BOWEN,
Superintendent Portuguese S. S.
THEODORE MELIM,
Secretary Portuguese S. S.
Adopted, March 15, 1896.

A BROAD-MINDED DOCTOR

Relates Some Experiences in His Own Practice.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

"AKRON, PA., April 24th, '95.
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. :

GENTLEMEN,—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall nevertheless give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule, recognize, much less use preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained. I was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica, he having first noticed it one morning in not being able to rise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve, but on the contrary grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiplegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and massage, etc., were given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit and the paralysis continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless. About this time his wife noticed one of your advertisements and concluded to try your Pink Pills.

"He had given up hope and it required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

"He, however, did as she desired, and it appears indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

"Why," said he, "I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work."

"Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to re-



J. D. ALBRIGHT, M. D.

lieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was in good use of health, rosy-checked and bright. Yet, as ever, and she has continued so to this day, more than one year since she took any medicine. I have found these pills a specific for cholera, or as more commonly known, St. Vitus' dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic for any one who from overwork or nervous strain during a long winter has become pale and languid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenance and in lunging the spirits, bringing roses to the pallid lips and renewing the fountain of youth.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. ALBRIGHT, M. D.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by HOLLISTER DRUG CO., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

Cuticura SOAP

The most Effective Skin

Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World.

The Purest, Sweetest, and

Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.

For Pimples, Blackheads

Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes,

For Red, Rough Hands

Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends,

For Irritations of the Scalp

with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newman & Sons, 1, King Edward St., London, E.C. Foreign depot: F. Newman & Sons, 1, King Edward St., London, E.C.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President.

E. S. KIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial = Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,

Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,

Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

Is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00

(LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs only 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large assortments by their iron bars, Painsenberg and J. C. Pilsner from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Flannels, Cottons, Shirts, Dressing, Towels, Bedspreads, Drills, Muslins, Net, and Curtains, Etc.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black, Colored, Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, etc., etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT, Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stuff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole-skins, Merinos, Serge, Kainings, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Bibbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sofa, Piano Iron Bedsteads, Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates Square and Aitch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), galvanized Corrugated Iron, St. Paul Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Boilers, Etc.

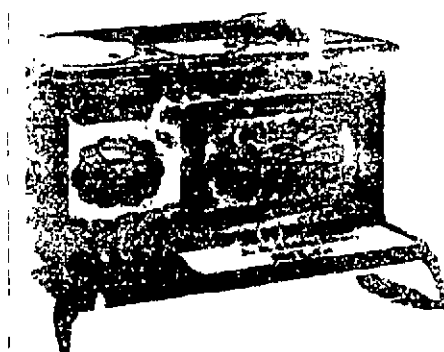
Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Gold Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Meridian and El Dorado Flour, salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges.

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

Housekeeping Goods,

AND

KITCHEN UTENSILS,

Agate Ware, Rubber Hose,

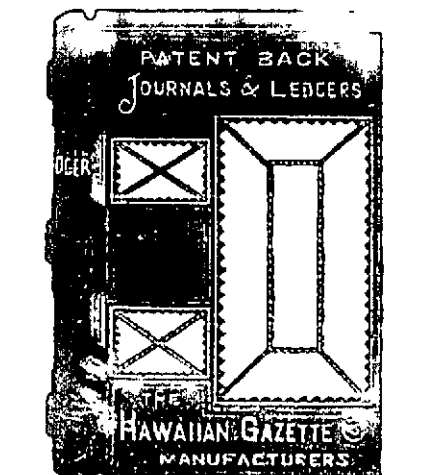
PUMPS, ETC.

PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.



A. G. GILLETTE OFFICE.

in Honolulu: "Mrs. Chas. Turner (Miss Annis Montague) would be a big success here, few being equal to her at the present time, and few being as fine an artiste. Most of the big singers have had their day, and their voices are not as near as good as one expects. Poor old Charlie Turner was head and shoulders above the majority of tenors either in opera or concert that I have heard yet. Other Australians here (in London) are of the same opinion, and I have heard a lot of singers who are in constant engagement and get big salaries, but not one ever had, or will have, such a good voice as poor Turner."

FOOD FOR PHILATELISTS.

Some Valuable Hawaiian Stamps Found.

Relics of Early Missionary Days—Five Specimens for \$1000—Searching for More.

A rich find of old postage stamps was recently made by Stephen C. Luce of Vineyard Haven. The stamps are printed in blue ink on a thin paper and are what is known as the Hawaiian missionary stamps. They were used for postage with the United States in the early fifties, and but comparatively few were issued, hence their rarity. Mr. Luce's father, Captain Ellsworth Luce, a whaling captain, was at Honolulu about that time, and was more or less intimate with Father Damon, a New York missionary, whom many of the old whalers from southeastern Massachusetts well remember. Mrs. Luce, who still lives, retained the letters, received from her husband at that time and until recently did not realize their value to postage stamp collectors. There are five specimens, all different dies, and have a market value of nearly a thousand dollars. They have been examined by several prominent philatelists, who pronounce them a beautiful lot. They reveal some points in regard to this kind of stamps which have long since been disputed by Philatelic worshippers. Mr. Ayer of Bangor, who possesses one of the most valuable collections in this country, purchased through a Boston agency one specimen of those found by Mr. Luce, but the other four he still retains. They are on the original envelopes, being fastened with sealing wax, and plainly show the postmarks of the Honolulu and San Francisco offices.

All the old Vineyard whalers who were at the Sandwich Islands at that time, are going over their old papers and through their trunks, attics and sea chests hoary with age, in quest of Hawaiian missionary stamps, but it is needless to say none are found. They find a number of letters which were forwarded from the islands by ships but not through the post office, consequently there are no stamps on them.

The entire Vineyard has recently been canvassed. While some good rarities were picked up, none of these stamps were found. Some Vineyard Haven gentlemen, who had collections when they were boys, had some of these stamps, but they were destroyed in the conflagration there 12 years ago, a which time much old correspondence was burned, and no doubt some stamps of this variety were destroyed, which makes them still harder to get. A find of more than 20 of these stamps was made in California two weeks ago, and were promptly disposed of at good prices, but finds like these have a tendency to greatly modify the price and bring them within range of the average collector—Republican Standard, New Bedford, Mass.

DEATH OF REV. E. N. PIRES. His Daughter Teaching Here—An Ardent Worker.

Tidings came by the S. S. Mouwai of the death of Rev. E. N. Pires of Jacksonville, Ill., father of Miss Laura Pires, teacher of the Portuguese kindergarten. Rev. Mr. Pires will be remembered by many here who made his acquaintance at the time of the inauguration of the Portuguese Mission. October 1890.

He showed himself then a preacher of solid worth, sound in the faith of the Gospel, tactful in the presentation of Scripture truth, faithful and earnest in his efforts to bring to his countrymen the glad tidings of a Divine Redeemer, and to guide them lovingly and directly to the Saviour. His brief stay at the islands was the occasion of wide interest in Evangelical Christianity.

A Tribute from England. The London correspondent of the New South Wales Daily Telegraph, in a recent letter under the heading of "Music and Art Notes," has the following, which will be of interest to Mrs. Turner's many friends:

